App. F. IX-4

Previous References

192 (6)

PRESERVED

File No. 263-26.

Serial Nos.

Previous

Enclosure 1A
Part of File 263-26.

Later References ..

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos.

Part B for Jan 25

SUBJECT

Memorandum on General Reforms in
Iraq Line by Sir K.D. Wallinger
and Mr. K.R. Shuckburgh

I.I.25 Prepare
23.1.25

Office [illegible]

[illegible]E,

Dated....10th....January.....192[illegible]

The accompanying memoranda on [illegible] Reforms in Mysore by Sir K.P.Putt[illegible] Che[illegible] and Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar are for[illegible] warded with compliments to the First Member of Council.

[Signature]

Dewan.

Also one from Mr. [illegible]

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Received on
Reg. No. M.652

Recd 17th

Bor. Secy

Please see that my suggestions are included in your memo[illegible]

The whole subject so far as you are concerned, should be closed in three weeks from now, the all notes completed & typed, if possible. The suggestions there are well considered!

It is best to deal with each class of [illegible] separately.

[Signature]
19/1/27.

[illegible] 20/1

Submitted.

Tomorrow & the day after, I have to attend the Select Committee meeting (Municipal Bill) and on the 24th & 25th also (Recall of Rights Bill). Hence I submit that it will not be possible to attend to this work within the week given. I can only take it up after the 25th & whether it will be possible for me to finish the work before I quit the Secretariat is more than I can promise.

[illegible] 20/1

1st Secy) He may be permitted to do it as soon as possible.

[illegible] 20/1

Subd to Dewan.

This has no [illegible] in disposal has been made & no progress, yet in spite of repeated urgings, it is impossible to do in a week [illegible] has not been done for some month. The [illegible] Secy is the officer who is responsible [illegible] notes. Whether he wishes [illegible] further now & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

G. R. S. III—3209

3209

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

I do not think that it is necessary to have a separate Officer to deal with Judicial Reforms — the A/AG very thinks that he will be able to get all the work done with the help of his Surgical Recorder. It is not usual to put an Officer on special duty to deal with particular reports. I should have seen to this if the letter had come to me at an earlier stage. But if the Secretary thinks that it is necessary the work to be done by the Committee, I have no objection to the Committee being appointed by the Govt. of India.

25/1/17

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be pasted on this form.

G. R. S. III—8]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

I had a discussion with the Pol Member. who he has asked me to give my opinion on the various proposals contained in the report.

I have promised to go into the matter carefully & submit my considered views as early as possible - say within 10 days.

I shall attend to it immediately

Dewan.

28/1

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be gipoed, or slips pasted on this form

WD 01264—GPB—40,000—17-12-26

3209/P

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No.

of 192

Serial No.

Mad. Mail, 1/4/27 re Sec.

Nil
29/1

The Govt. portion
of the file re
repair of the L.D. canals
under which were
named in G.O. No. 1539 53
dt. 4.4.1927,
Here notes will
be recorded in
as Enclosure to Cans file 263-26

P
21/1/29

NOTE.—Comb. Sheet.

Note on the proposals of the Law Delays committee

From the statistics furnished by the committee in Chap V of their report, it is evident that the habitual delay in the disposal of civil cases has reached a stage at which it has become a public scandal and that prompt remedial measures are required to meet the situation. I fully agree with the opinion of the committee that the responsibility for the present condition of affairs cannot be laid entirely on the several grades of judges. These officers - and particularly the Munsifs - are now worked to their full capacity. Their work compares favourably with that turned out by corresponding officers in British India; and they, nevertheless, they are unable to cope with their work. There is great congestion and delay in their courts. It is due to the paucity of courts as well as to certain difficulties and defects in the existing laws & Rules.

2. As regards the recommendations made by the committee which require action by the legislature or by the Govt or the chief courts and which cannot

under clause I, II & III of the chap. XXII of the Commissioners report, I generally agree with them and have no remarks to make thereon. Except in respect of Item III (2) regarding the recording of Evidence in Shorthand by the Judge. On this point I am of opinion that the power to have the Evidence recorded in Shorthand may be allowed to be exercised by the Judge in cases in which both parties are represented by Pleaders who know English and can follow the notes taken of the Evidence by the Judge to the Stenographer.

3 I may be permitted to observe here that the modification of the law or the Rules of Court or the Chief Court and any omissions that may be noticed in the procedure of the Courts for the Expeditious and correct work will not by themselves achieve the required object unless the provisions of the laws & the Rules are strictly enforced by the Courts. It would appear from the Commissioners report, that many of the existing provisions of laws & Rules, which are meant to facilitate the Expeditious disposal of cases are not being strictly enforced — e.g. the ~~provision relating~~

~~to the~~ under non by Judges of the provisions of order X of the C.P.C. re the Examination of parties by the Court at any convenient before issues are framed (para 64 of the report), the continuance of hearing from day to day as per Rule I of order XVII (para 91 of the report) the fixing of a date for judgment under order XX Rule 1 (para 118 of the report), the service of notice in pleadings under order III Rule 5 (para 129 of the report), the non-utilization of process servers as they have proven worth (para 297) the Explanation given for the inability in enforcing the provisions of the Law & the Rules of the Chief Court in most of their cases. is that the work in the Courts is too heavy for the Judges as well as the Subordinate staff & cope effectively with it. I cannot readily accept this Explanation - the provisions of Law & of Rules enacted for the Law Chief Court are meant to be strictly complied with by all the Courts; and if ~~[redacted]~~ it is found impossible to do so owing to the inadequacy of the staff or for the reasonable causes, necessary ~~[illegible]~~ steps have been taken by the Chief Court to Enlist & strengthen the staff or to modify the Law & Rules in such manner as may render

possible for the existing staff to cope with the work. However, now that it is proposed to increase the number of courts and the strength of the ministerial staff in many of the courts, it is hoped that the increased offices of the courts will strictly comply with the requirements of section 6 of the Rules of the Supreme Court and that England will be kept in line with respect to the Supreme Court fees.

4. I shall now make a few observations in connection with the recommendations contained under Items IV, VI & VII in chapter XXII of the Commissioners' report.

5. Recommendation IV(1) — fixing a maximum period for the duration of the several classes of litigation (Para 58 & 59 of the report).

Although the words used in para 275 of the report are "fixing maximum periods", it is evident from para 59 of the report that the periods prescribed in para 58 for the several classes of cases are meant to be the maximum. These maximum periods are so lengthy that it should not be difficult for the courts to keep well within them. To ensure strict adherence

to their bankers monthly or quarterly statements showing the requisite to be submitted & also copies showing their dispositions & indebtedness as at the end of each month or quarter; and full explanations required to be furnished in respect of cases pending for more than the prescribed period: and that such explanations should be scrutinised & reviewed by the District Judge & the Chief Court so that cases may be and suitable notice taken in respect of officers prone to habitual delay.

6 Payment of interest under Sec 34 C.P.C
Recommendation IV-4. (Para 128 of the Report)

For the reason given in the opening sentences of para 128 — viz in order that an incentive may not be offered to a judgment debtor to delay payment of the decretal amount — I think it desirable that the rate of interest to be allowed on the decretal amounts should not be kept to the arbitrary discretion of the Judge and that the discretion vested in him should be subject to the proviso that such rate should not be lower than the ordinary market rate of interest prevailing in the locality.

17 Recommendation 17 & 18 — Rules for recruitment to Judicial Offices (Items 269 & 274 of the report).

I regret I am unable to agree with the Committee in their recommendation for the Selection & Recruitment by competitive Examination.

Considering that the Selection & Recruitment is to be confined to Lawyers & not less than 3 years standing at the Bar, not Exceeding a prescribed limit of age. The fees & charges is bound to be very limited. The total number of persons Eligible for Selection ~~at any time~~ not Exceeding 20 or 30 at any time. Even one of this number, if is not Every one that may be fit for appointment as Recorder. The person appointed should not only possess the requisite educational qualifications but should by Reason of his respectability, character, application & work, soundness & Judgment &c. be considered deserving of Selection & he should have shown aptitude & Judgment & the mark of his Candidature. Selection by Examination only will not attract either men or Strength that is needed of the District Judges concerned. On

this ground as well as for the other reasons above set forth in the dissenting minutes of Rao Bahadur Abbas Khan I am of opinion that the system of competitive examination which may be appropriate in cases in which the field of choice of the candidates is unlimited and the officers making the selection have no contact with or personal knowledge of the candidates will be quite unsuitable and unsafe in the case of appointments to the Municipal Cadre.

8. As regards the appointment of Judicial Magistrates who for training and Municipal the system has successfully worked in the past; and officers like Rao Bahadur Hanumantha Rao, D.M. Narasimhan, G. Srinivasa Iyer, Dr. Ramachandra who started service as judicial magistrates have proved themselves to be in no way inferior to the Municipal Engineers for the circumstances. I do not think there is anything wrong or objectionable in the system by which

9. Recommendation IV 30. Location of a Press in the Chief Court for printing records of civil appeals: (Para 332 of the report)

Instead of locating a Press in the Chief Court.
there would necessitate the provision of the necessary
accommodation for the Press
& the Establishment of a Special staff for it.
I think that it may be found cheaper and more
convenient to have the printing work of the
Chief Court done in the Govt Press Lahore. a
responsible officer of the Chief Court being
attached to the Press. & be in charge of the
[illegible], & their printing matter. I remember
having made this suggestion when the question
[illegible] before me as member in charge
of the Jail Portfolio about a year ago.

10 Appointment of a temporary additional
Judge for the Chief Court & disposal of its appeals
(Recommendation VI (1) — Para 332 of the report)

In view of the relief that will be afforded
to the Chief Court by the proposed transfer to the
Bangalore Dist Court of a great portion of the appellate
work now done by it, I am not quite
satisfied with the need for an additional
Judge temporarily. I would suggest as any
rate that before adding to the strength of the
Chief Court, it may be tried for some time whether
with the relief that this Court will get by a portion of
its appellate work, it cannot manage to clear off

the areas while keeping ahead of the current work at ~~any time~~ the same time.

11 Establishing of additional courts. Items 2 & 7 of unstarred clause VI of Chap. XXII.

I am in full accord with the opinion of the Committee regarding the need for the establishment of two small cause courts — one at Bangalore & the other at Mysore. I agree also to the proposals for the opening of an additional permanent Munsiff's court for the Mysore Dt (at Hunsur) and for the shifting of the existing additional courts at Bangalore, Mysore & Tumkur to Closepet, Nandydrug & Tiptur respectively. With regard to the location of the court at Closepet I am in entire agreement with Chennapatna will not be better suited for the location of the court than Closepet. in view of its comparative healthiness, its having a Treasury & its possessing a High School, other facilities for the officers & prisoners etc in this place.

12. It is proposed by the Committee to open 2 Subordinate Munsiff's courts, keeping to close off another. In view of the recharge

that will be offensive to many of the existing
courts by the establishment of this proposed new
permanent Court of this consequence will be the taking
of work and also by the proposal to invest
some of the Officials Magistrates with the powers
of a Munsiff. I doubt whether there will be
need for the additional temporary Court as proposed
by the Commissioner. Haggis's number -
one Sub Court. 2 Munsiffs Courts may
perhaps be sanctioned for the present temporary
for a year.

14. Shifting of the Nanjanadgud Munsiff's Court
to Tandavapura & abolition of the Tandavapura Sub
Magistrate's Court. (Vol. 13. - page 353 of the Report)

I am afraid that the removal of the
Nanjanadgud Munsiff's Court to Tandavapura
will cause considerable inconvenience
to the people of Kasaba Talaq & will meet
with strong opposition from the Talaq people
generally. I would therefore, on sentimental grounds also, I would not detract from the importance of Nanjanadgud which is associated with the name of the Nawabs. The Nanjanadgud
I would rather leave the Civil
and Criminal Courts, and as the Munsiff holds
two out of Sub Magistrate's work. I would
therefore have with the powers of a 1st class
Magistrate of the Civil Courts

over all common cases (1st as well as 2nd class cases) of theft &c. - including wounding with intent &c. If this is likely to result in the Special Magistrate as Tanker not having staff work. Either he may be given some among of Civil Cases, or his Courts may be abolished, and his Magisterial jurisdiction over Kanakas & Tankers be assigned to the ~~Special and Police~~ Special Magistrate as Chichmagpur or divided between him & the Native Assistant Magistrate.

15 Commutation of Civil & Magisterial functions (Recommendation VII & chap XXVI).

I fully agree with the view that commutation is places where the Spl Magistrates have not full sufficient work, they may be appointed as addl Magistrates with a try such class of cases or with such limited ordinary jurisdiction as the Chief Court may consider desirable according to the grade & which the Magistrate belongs.

As those of such places - in which the Spl Magistrates have not full staff work and may be given Civil work in addition - may be made

in connection with the Dr Magistrates and
Dr Justices; and it may be made a rule
that only law graduates recommended from the
bar & practised 4 yrs at least should be
posted to the charge of these courts.

Yours sincerely
[illegible]

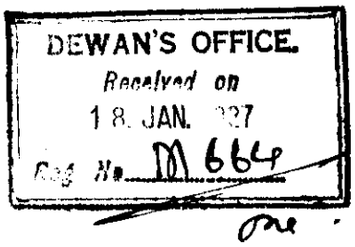
REPLY

(To be written on this margin)

Office of the Dewan of My[illegible]

NOTE.

Dated 17th January *192*7.



A Note, containing the observations on the Mysore Laws Delays Committee, received from Rao Bahadur Mr. M.C. Rangaiengar is forwarded, with compliments, to the First Member of Council.

Mirza M. Ismail

DEWAN.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE REPORT OF THE MYSORE LAWS DELAYS COMMITTEE, 1926.

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The report has lucidly and exhaustively dealt with the causes and the appropriate remedies for the laws' delay in the State. Even at the risk of being considered presumptuous, I cannot resist the temptation to express my admiration for the analytical examination to which the matter of reference has been subjected by the committee and for the scholarly report made by it. The fact that an intelligent and unbiassed perusal and study of the report commands unhesitating approval on almost all the points dealt with in the report, affords ample guarantee for the excellence of the work turned out by the committee.

I agree in nearly all the recommendations embodied in the report. Only with reference to a few, I regret my inability to follow the recommendations and the reasons assigned therefor.

In para 64 of the report, the committee emphasises the duty of examining the parties before settlement of issues to clear up obscure points in the pleadings. But this is not enough. What is more important and necessary for the speedy disposal of a case in the trial court is, the ascertainment of not only admitted facts directly in issue but also of facts relevant to the case which are not admitted and with reference to which the parties are going to lead evidence. No doubt the C.P.Code provides in a way for such ascertainment by means of interrogatories, applications for discoveries etc., These codal provisions are elaborate, highly technical and often very inconvenient in practice. The profession have found the provisions are unworkable and not calculated to further the ends of justice. I am of opinion that if the parties are examined

examined and cross-examined and re-examined at an early date - fixed for the purpose after the settlement of issues with reference to all the relevant facts of the case and the evidence they are going to adduce, the volume of evidence and the duration of the trial will be substantially reduced. Opportunity for further concoction of evidence, citing and examining an unnecessarily large number of witnesses, for production and filing of unnecessarily large number of documents and in short for undesirable development of the cases will be eliminated. This procedure was being followed in the Mysore Courts until a few years ago when it was discontinued for reasons which I most - humbly submit are based on imaginary, sentimental and altogether inadequate grounds. From my personal experience during nearly 40 years practice at the bar, I venture to state that the omission to examine the parties thoroughly at the outset is the main cause for undue prolongation of cases in the trial court.

With reference to para 71, I wish to say that issues should be settled by the Judge in Court in the presence of the pleaders on both sides and after arguments if any. This is necessary to save time which would otherwise have to be devoted for rectification of the issues already settled or for omission or addition of issues.

With reference to para 106, I would suggest that the - present practice of double record of evidence may be abolished only if the presiding Judge is able to and does record the evidence with his own hand in the language of the court Viz., Kannada. The same rule of the Judge recording the evidence in Kannada, may, with advantage be introduced in trials before Magistrates. The parties in Criminal cases have often complained that the evidence as recorded in English was different from that given in court in the vernacular.

With reference to para 174, since every final order passed under S.47 of C·P·C. is a decree, it is fair and proper that the incidents of an appeal and a second appeal should be attached to every such order. The right of Second appeal should not be taken away as suggested by the committee. The parties should not be left to the tender mercies of the Chief Court in reference to the right of second appeal.

With reference to para 239, a debtor while writing a letter acknowledging a debt may by oversight not state the date on which the letter was written. The creditor may be in a position to prove most satisfactorily the date of acknowledgment. If in these circumstances the creditor is precluded by law from giving such proof, it will be a denial of justice. I am not therefore in favour of amending section 19 of the Limitation Act as recommended by the committee. The effect of the amendment suggested by the committee is to drive the creditor to court against the debtor within the period of limitation prescribed and thereby subject the debtor to the payment of heavy court costs notwithstanding the willingness of the creditor to give time and wait for payment.

With reference to paras 250 and 251, I regret my inability to agree in the proposed alterations with reference to registered documents, whether in or outside Mysore. When a document is registered, it merely proves the execution and registration of it. It does not and cannot prove by whom the said document was executed and at whose instance it was registered. Independent evidence should be let in to prove its genuineness. Where the original document is either admitted or shown to be in the possession or under the control of the adverse party, a copy of the document obtained from the registry office may certainly be permitted to be filed without any previous formality; but where the document

document is not in the possession or under the control of the adverse party, all the necessary formalities should be observed before a copy is permitted to be filed.

With reference to para 256, Suits in ejectment which necessarily concern immoveable property ought not to be triable by Small-Cause courts, on very much the same grounds as those which exclude registered mortgage-debts from the jurisdiction of Small-Cause courts.

Chapter XV :- Recruitment of Judicial Officers.

I am in full agreement with much of what the committee have said in this chapter. Public services in general and judicial service in particular ought not to be allowed to be manned on communal considerations. This view is emphasised by His Excellency Lord Irwin in his address to the Central Mahomedan Association, Calcutta. His Excellency is reported to have said "that it is not possible and it would not be right for the Government, whether Central or Provincial to prefer communal claims before those of the efficiency of the public services." In choosing men for public service Government on the one hand expects - good value for the salary it gives and on the other the public - expects impartial, efficient and speedy disposal of cases. The service is not a consultative or climosonary body in respect of which communal considerations ought to have full and free scope. But where administrative or judicial duties are to be efficiently performed, the Government, should, in making appointments, be - solely guided by physical fitness, character and capacity and not by communal considerations. If fitness and merit are not to - determine selection and appointments are made on communal considerations, the tone of the services will deteriorate. Both the Government and the public will suffer. However, in the present state of affairs and feelings in Mysore, I am of opinion that a

a concession may be shown to the so-called backward communities by a rule that where two or more candidates possessing equal qualifications apply for appointments, preference may be given to a member or members of the backward communities. As regards judicial service mere passing of the Law Examinations or even practice for any length of time at the bar does not ordinarily afford any indication of fitness for the service. There may be individuals practicing at the Bar who by high character and brilliant ability can adorn even the highest judicial offices in the State, but such cases are few and exceptional. The generality of practitioners cannot be held to be eligible for judicial appointments unless and until their practical capacity for judicial work is tested by means of an examination of the kind described in the report. There is nothing derogatory in a member of the bar who aspires for a Munsiff's place subjecting himself to such a competitive test.

In respect of the recommendations of the committee for increasing the number of courts some permanently and others temporarily , I think a strong case has been made out by the committee. It is necessary that the District and Sub-Judges in Bangalore and Mysore should be given relief immediately by the addition of one permanent Sub-Judge in Bangalore and another permanent Sub-Judge in Mysore. I am not in favour of constituting small cause courts in Bangalore and Mysore. The new additional permanent Sub Judge may be given small cause work and also original appellate and criminal work if the small cause work by itself does not fully occupy their time.

In Bangalore to remove the existing congestion in different courts including the first appellate side of the Chief Court, it seems necessary to establish a temporary Sub Court in addition

addition to the two permanent Sub Judge's Court for a period of one or two years; so that in Bangalore, if this arrangement is given effect to, the first or regular appeals pending in the Chief Court may be conveniently distributed among the District Judge and the three Sub Judges and disposed of expeditiously, thus substantially relieving the congestion in the Chief Court. In future, first or regular appeals from Munsiffs and Sub Judges Courts may be entertained by the District Judge and disposed of by him or the Sub Judges. If necessary the Criminal appeals from the First Class Magistrate's Courts in the Bangalore Division may also be made to lie to the Sessions Judge of Bangalore. If these suggestions are accepted and given effect to, the Chief Court will have no grounds for complaining of heavy work and the necessity for the appointment of a temporary additional Judge to the Chief Court will be obviated.

In this connection I wish to observe that one prolific source of occassions for adjournment of cases is, the location of a number of civil courts in one and the same city. As for as possible I would recommend the establishment of courts of equal grade in different centres.

If to give relief to an existing court the appointment of a temporary court is considered necessary. I would submit that instead of appointing a temporary court with all its pharaphernalia involving heavy cost, a temporary Judge may be appointed to that particular court giving him the services of one or two clerks and peons. This will equalise the work and reduce the file materially without heavy extra cost. I am glad to observe that the Government have already amended in the Legislative department the Civil Court Regulation so as to admit of such arrangements.

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Judicial Reforms in Mysore

by Sir K.P.Puttanna Chetty Kt., C.I.E..

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of the amendments suggested by the Committee re- action by the legislature, may be entrusted to a Committee of the Legislative Council for careful consideration and necessary action.

iate steps should be taken with regard to the in- certain classes of cases in the Schedule of the urts Regulation; and jurisdiction up to Rs.500 given to Judges of the Small Cause Courts both at and Mysore, as these Courts deal mainly with com- cial suits.

The method of recording evidence in Kannada in Mun- siff's Courts by the Court clerk in addition to the lengthy record of evidence taken by the Munsiff himself may be dis- with as it serves no purpose.

(b) Judgment is expected to be given after due considera- tion of the evidence by the Court. And though the introduc- tion of stenographers for taking down judgment in shorthand may help speedy disposal, particularly in the case of highly competent judges, this system is on the whole not conducive to healthy and well considered judgments. It may lead to mere dictation which in itself is very defective. Dictation of judgment will not allow the judge, however learned and reasonable he may be, enough time to weigh the evidence as he proceeds with dictating the judgment and come to conclusions, whereas the writing out the judgment in one's own hand compels him to think, compare and contrast as he goes on writing. Very often, hastily formed judgments are altered on mature reflection. This has happened in my own case. This system does not allow enough time to the judge for cool and deliberate consideration. It may also make judges ignore several points requiring careful consideration in their anxiety to finish their dictation.

itable alteration may be made with regard to the drawing simple decree in Hypothecation & Mortgage suits. The of leaving to the discretion of court the awarding st from date of suit till date of realization, and t practice of either altogether disallowing interest interest at 6% after institution of the suit is ob- and productive of hardship in a vast majority of the institution of the Usurious Loans Regulation better to allow interest during pendency of the ntract rate except in thoses cases where the cor- er the provision of the Usurious Loans Regula-

t practice penalises the creditor heavily for court at great expense, and is powerful induce- a debtor to put off payment as long as he could profitable to him to continue li'igation paying of interest. Special provisions also require to be with regard to the realization of debts on simple mort- as the debtor is invariably tempted to prolong the period he payment of the decretal amount as he is in possession oyment of the property, and much more so when the securi ty is not enough to satisfy the decree.

4 (a) The Committee have failed to make mention of the inspection of courts by District Judges, and the Puisne Judges of the Chief Court, and of communication of orders in appeal to the Judges whose judgment has been altered, amended or criticised by the Chief Court.

The inspection has, it is learnt, become a matter of mere formality requiring mention in the Annual Report. It is understood that the inspection is left generally to the clerks of Inspecting Officers, and the inspecting Judge relies mainly on the notes made by the clerks and desultory conversations with practising lawyers some of whom have always some complaint to make against an impartial judge. Much also depends upon the

treatment they get from the Officers of the Court.

lso learnt that orders in appeal are sent to the Court first judgment was passed long after the officer for the judgment has left the place, and without any the Office passing the judgment. Suitable orders on / tive side of the Chief Court may be passed directing the appellate judgment be sent to the judge who wrote against which the appeal was preferred.

al Record System, it is learnt, is contributing necessary delay as requisitions for getting the plying with such requisitions seem to occupy in considerable time.

transfers of judicial officers, and announcement ion of transfer long before giving effect to it, ther cause of delay. This cause has not been consi committee. It is known that long before the idea of entertained, officers concerned put off cases, as they think they cannot finish them before they leave the station

long leave & temporary arrangement during the period has also been shown to be another cause for delay as the temporary incumbent practically does no work except that of adjourning cases and disposing of easy cases.

Posting officers who are unwilling to go out as judicial officers, or who have on account of illhealth or other cause been given a station, or who have been superseded or otherwise discontented, or who are notwanted in any other department, and officers who are only posted as judicial officers for a training to fit them for higher places is another grave cause. Government and Chief Court must make proper arrangements on the Administrative side to prevent as much as possible the delays caused by such postings.

(4) Recruitment of Officers & Ministerial Staff.

Communal representation has had some share in impairing the harmony between the officers & officials. By the operation of

existing rule, the Brahmin clerks in a court not only ect their own legitimate duties but put all sorts of obs in the way of the new recruits. The officers concern it difficult to interfere lest there may be greater and are unwilling to complain as they think it will obeying the orders of Government and thus proclaim capacity to manage the office. Most courts thus con- several men viewing each other with every suspicion usy: and this want of harmony has been a great lay in many courts of late. It is found that a officer is always suspicious of his brahmin e versa.

tion of the services of process-servers for ex- l duties unconnected with the services of process mestic service, in most cases, not only not in the and under officers where they are supposed to be in but in a different place altogether, which is noted mmittee as the cause for delay must be put down with a strong hand by Government and the Chief Court.

(f) Selection of Process Nazir by the Officer.

The question of remuneration determines the material avail- e. All courts are located in places where living is costly Frequent transfers also mean that the officers will have to pay house rent. It can be safely said that the present rate of pay given to the ministerial staff is far from being a living wage.

Whatever the reasons for giving such low wages may be, it is futile to expect the under paid ministerial staff, with the opportunities afforded to them, and the temptations to which they are exposed, to be honest. The responsibility for this rests with Government.

It is a matter of common experience that many an officer thinks that he can go to the court when he likes and work at his leisure. This want of punctuality & regularity has been another cause for delay. Regular & early attendance

insisted on as, though this system may mean some
nconvenience to the officers concerned, certainly it
public time, trouble & money. This tends greatly to
posals as plenty of time may be given for each case.
stop to the practice of adjourning many cases on
ant of time & saves much trouble & money to the
nsiderable time to the Bench & the Bar.
ation of tupewritten copies of all English docu-
nce be adopted as it is very advantageous.
ound of late that judges when they come to their
ut reading the records and therefore without any
e facts of the cases for hearing before them.
refore appreciate the evidence adduced adequate-
n open mind. They are prone to be influenced by im
vehemence of pleading or such other matters which
ti[illegible]e mind. This is said to have been the cause for record
ing a volume of unnecessary and irrelevant evidence and thus
wasting time in unprofitable digressions and discussions.

(i) A course of at least two years of apprenticeship may be prescribed for Advocates and Pleaders so that they may have enough practical training ~~and~~ experience and knowledge in the technique of law & the profession.

(j) The temporary appointment of an Additional Judge to the Chief Court to clear off arrears and of giving ~~such~~ other Sub Courts and Munsiff's Courts may at once be ordered. But the selection of the personnel of the Judges is an important factor. The services of well-tried and experienced District Judges should not be lightly set aside.

As regards Judges intended for the other Courts, Advocates of some standing in the profession and of character who are physically fit and enthusiastic may be appointed.

As for the permanent establishment of additional courts and additional ministerial staff to the Chief Court, the propos-

the Committee seems to be reasonable and may be adopted Government.

I am not in favour of a competetive test for the selection of Munsiffs.

****

H M Kaincaid

Combination of civil and criminal functions in one officer i.e., the proposal to absorb Magistrates in the Judicial cadre excluding a few places for giving trainings to civil servants and Officers by combining the work of Munsiffs and Magistrates.

The Committee have come to the conclusion that there is not at present sufficient criminal work for many of the Special Magistrates. The Chief Court have in their report on the Administration of Criminal Justice for the year 1924-25 observed that there was a lack of adequate work for a full-time officer and have also observed that other suitable schemes for readjustment of work will have to be seriously considered in the near future. The Committee have suggested that in courts where there is not sufficient criminal work pending officers of such courts if recruited from the Bar, may well be [illegible] Munsiffs for the trial of such cases or in case of excess on the file of the Munsiffs' Courts concerned as may be transferred to them by the District Judge acting in consultation with the District Magistrate, provided that both the Munsiffs and Magistrates powers are vested in the same officer.

Para 413 of the Report.

2. From the executive point of view it is desirable that the Magistrates who have been recruited from the Bar should be assured of their [illegible] promotion. If the attempt is [illegible]

with a difficulty to provide suitable places for them in the judicial line without causing heart-burning to the heavily worked Munsiffs. Such difficulty has arisen in the case of two Magistrates who are ordered to be posted as Munsiffs. The Chief Court expressed a desire that they should be placed below all the Munsiffs. The same difficulty will arise in the case of first grade Magistrates being sent out as Sub Judges.

3. There are 15 law graduates magistrates directly recruited from the bar and their cases have to be considered sooner or later.

4. For these reasons it is highly desirable that a scheme should be worked out by which civil and criminal work may be entrusted to one officer in places where it is possible and to have Munsiffs and Magistrates separate in places where there is heavy civil and criminal work.

5. Such a scheme will to a great extent relieve the Government extra cost of the extra cost to be incurred if the recommendations of the Committee have to be given effect to. In fact the rough draft scheme now proposed will result in a saving of at least Rs.25000 if the principle is accepted, details may be worked up after consulting the local officers and also public opinion. This scheme will have obvious advantages to the litigants who may not have to travel long distances to get their civil and criminal cases decided. This can be given effect

to from the beginning of next official year i.e., 1st July 1927.

6. In the rough scheme the proposals regarding the allocation of the courts to Bangalore and Mysore Districts may be so modified as to allow more sub judges Courts and Small Cause Courts.

7. The disadvantage consists in the apprehension that the Munsiff-Magistrates are likely to give preference to criminal xxx cases over civil work and that there would be double control i.e., control by the District Magistrates and the Chief Court. When the officer is taken to the judicial line, the Chief Court will have full control and the District Magistrate will have only control over the criminal work of the Second and Third Grade Magistrates. The members of the Representative Assembly have pressed for the control of the magistracy by the Chief Court and not by the District Magistrates.

8. As regards vacation, the Munsiffs may xxxx be given privilege leave just like any other officer. The advantages of adopting the scheme by which for every two taluks there will be a Munsiffs-Magistrate and a Sub Judge in every District Headquarter in addition to the three District Judges will outweigh the disadvantages in that the scheme will be less costly and more facilities are created for the speedy disposal of cases.

REVISION OF THE PROCESS ESTABLISHMENT.

.....

The sub-joined note explains the full position. The revised proposals of the Chief Court as per suggestions of the Government may perhaps be approved in toto. The Government have suggested the increase of process fees in the higher courts to the Madras level and that they would give an additional grant of Rs.10,000 a year for the purpose. It was accepted by the Chief Court that the increase of process fees would result in an increase of Rs.10,000 per year (Vide Flag V). The Chief Court have limited the expenditure to Rs.30,000 roughly. This proposal may be sanctioned. I am not in favour of the proposal of the Financial Secretary to double the fees in all the Courts, nor am I in favour of the Committee's recommendation not to rise the fees but incur an expenditure of Rs.50,000 per annum on process establishment.

REORGANISATION OF MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL COURTS.

.....

The Chief Court submitted an alternative proposal in December 1926 at a cost of Rs.54,000. The Committee have estimated the extra cost at Rs.69,788; but the Financial Secretary has given it as his opinion that the revision can be taken up in instalments and that a sum of Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000 may be allotted for reorganisation

organisation for the present. I have carefully perused the proposal of the Chief Court and it is possible that the Chief Court might reduce the cost to Rs.20,000 and they may be asked to send up revised proposals.

ADDITIONAL POSTS TO THE CIVIL COURTS IN THE STATE.

.....

Having regard to the increase of work, I am in full sympathy with the recommendations of the Committee. The financial necessary is also in favour. This item costs Rs.11,000. The additional staff may be entertained in the first instance for a period of 2 years on temporary basis and the question may be re-examined at the end of that period. Pleas may not, however, be given any grubbs. The cost may well be reduced to Rs.~~12,000~~ 7000 & 8000

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY COURTS.

.....1

(1) Permanent.-- The Committee proposed the establishment of two small cause courts at Bangalore and Mysore and one Munsiff's Court at Hassan in addition to 2 Additional Munsiffs' Courts at Mysore and Bangalore.

As for temporary establishment they proposed (1) one additional Judge for the Chief Court for one year (2) One subordinate Judge's Court for Bangalore for two years (3) One Subordinate Judge's Court for Shimoga for one year and (4) Four additional Munsiffs' Courts. In this connection Rao Bahadur Mr. M.S.Ranga Iyengar's opinion seems to me to be sound.

He says:--"It is necessary that the District and Sub Judges in Bangalore and Mysore should be given relief immediately by the addition of one permanent Sub Judge in Bangalore and another permanent Sub Judge in Mysore. I am not in favour of constituting small cause courts in Bangalore and Mysore. The new additional permanent Sub Judge may be given small cause work and also original appellate and criminal work if the small cause work by itself does not fully occupy their time.

In Bangalore to remove the existing congestion in different courts including the first appellate side of the Chief Court, it seems necessary to establish a temporary Sub Court in addition to the two permanent Sub Judge's Court for a period of one or two years; so that in Bangalore, if this arrangement is given effect to, the first or regular appeals pending in the Chief Court may be conveniently distributed among the District Judge and the three subordinate Sub Judges and disposed of expeditiously, thus substantially relieving the congestion in the Chief Court. In future, first or regular appeals from Munsiffs and Sub Judges Courts may be entertained by the District Judge and disposed of by him or the Sub Judges. If necessary the Criminal appeals from the First class Magistrate's courts in the Bangalore Division may also be made to lie to the Sessions Judge of Bangalore. If these suggestions are accepted and given effect to, the Chief Court will have no grounds for complaining of heavy work and

and the necessity for the appointment of a temporary additional Judge to the Chief Court will be obviated.

If to give relief to an existing court the appointment of a temporary court is considered necessary, I would submit that instead of appointing a temporary court with all its pharaphernalia involving heavy cost, a temporary Judge may be appointed to that particular court giving him the services of one or two clerks and peons. This will equalise the work and reduce the file materially without heavy extra cost. I am glad to observe that the Government have already amended ~~the~~ in the Legislative Department the Civil Court Regulation so as to admit of such arrangements."

If the scheme is to be given effect to there will be no necessity to consider any additional court. If the scheme is not to be considered Mr. Ranga Iyengar's recommendation to establish two Sub Courts may be approved and the cost would be ~~Rs.16,596~~ Rs.16,596 and the cost of additional temporary Sub Judge would be Rs.8,000. Three more additional Munsiff's Courts, if necessary may be added on at Rs.9,000 as proposed by the Financial Secretary. If this proposal is accepted, it works out as follows:--

	Rs.
Permanent.	
(1) 2 Sub Courts one at Bangalore and another at Mysore.	16,596
(2) Re-organisation of the Ministerial establishment of Civil Courts.	20,000
(3) Re-organisation of the Process establishment	20,000
Total	56,596

Temporary.

(1) Additional clerks for Civil Courts for two years.	Rs.15,720
(2) One temporary Sub Judge's Court at Shimoga.	8,000
(3) 4 additional Munsiffs' Courts at Chikballapur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug and Bangalore for a period of two years.	12,000
Total.	35,720

The total expenditure will thus be Rs. 56596 permanent and Rs. 23720 temporary for two years and Rs. 12,000 for a period of 4 years. The net cost for the next budget would be Rs. ~~48,000~~ 84,000 roughly.

—

Secy to Govt.
Law Dept

Extract from Confidential D.O. to the Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore.

The proposal to combine the work of Munsiffs and Magistrates as detailed in a note sent to you, the proposal to absorb magistrates in the Judicial cadre excluding a few places for giving training to Civil Servants and Amildars as indicated in the Chief Secretary's letter to to-day, the following proposals of the Laws' Delays' Committee, viz., the increase of process servers establishment increase of temporary courts, increase of permanent courts, revision of clerical establishments in the Courts, temporary appointment of a fourth Judge to the Chief Court, and any other subject that the judges may wish to have discussed.

TD.4

Bangalore District.

1. Sub Judge's Court,	Bangalore.	Civil cases of Bangalore Taluk alone.
2. Munsiff's Court,	Bangalore City.	Civil work of the city alone.
3. City Magistrate,	do.	Criminal work of the City alone and all appeals.
4. Sub Judge Magistrate.	do.	Civil work of Hoskote and Anekal and Criminal work of Bangalore Taluk, Hoskote and Anekal.
5. Munsiff Magistrate.	Nelamangala.	Civil and Criminal work of the Taluks of Nelamangala Magadi and Devanhalli.
6. Munsiff.	~~Chennapatna or~~ Closepet.	Civil cases of the taluks of Chennapatna, Kankanhalli and Sub Taluk of Closepet.
7. Special Magistrate.	~~Closepet or~~ Chennapatna.	Criminal cases of the Taluks of Chennapatna, Kankanhalli and Sub Taluk of Closepet.
8. Munsiff Magistrate.	Dodballapur.	Civil and Criminal cases of Dodballapur Taluk and Civil cases of Goribidnur.

Sub Judge --- 1

Munsiffs. --- 4

Special Magistrate including City Magistrates. 4

As proposed --- 8

Savings. One Munsiff.

Kolar District.

1. Munsiff Magistrate.	K.G.F.	Civil cases arising in the Taluks of Bowringpet, Malur and Mulbagal and Criminal cases of Malur and Mulbagal.
2. Special Magistrate.	K.G.F.	Criminal cases of Bowringpet Taluk.
3. Sub Judge or Spl.First Grade Magistrate.	Kolar.	Civil and Criminal cases of Kolar and Srinivaspur and 1st Class cases of Chintamani, Sidlaghata and
4. Munsiff Magistrate.	Siddlaghatta or Chintamani.	Civil and 2nd and 3rd class Crimin cases of Chintamani, Siddlaghatta and Bagepalli.
5. Munsiff Magistrate.	Chikballapur.	Civil and Criminal cases of Chikballapur, Gudibanda and Criminal cases of Goribidnur.

Special Magistrates. --- 4
Munsiffs. --- 3

7.

As proposed --- 5
Savings. 2 Munsiffs.

Tumkur District.

1. Sub Judge.	Tumkur.	Civil cases of Tumkur and Kortagare and Small Cause Jurisdiction over Tumkur, Kortagere Sira Gubbi and Tiptur.
2. Spl.First Class Magistrate.	Tumkur.	Criminal jurisdiction over Tumkur and Kortagere and 1st Class cases of Gubbi, Kunigal, Turuvekere Maddagiri, Pavagada and Sira and all appeals.
3. Munsiff Magistrate	Maddagiri.	Civil cases and Second class criminal cases of Maddagiri Pavagada and Sira Sira.
4. Munsiff Magistrate.	Tiptur.	Civil and Criminal cases of Tiptur and Chiknaikanhalli.
"	Gubbi.	Civil and Second and 3rd Class cases of Gubbi, Kunigal and Turvekere.

Munsiffs 3
Spl.Magistrates 4

7

As proposed 5
Savings. 2 Munsiffs.

Mysore District.

1. Sub Judge.	Mysore.	Civil work of Mysore City and Taluk
2. Spl.Magistrate	Mysore.	Criminal cases of Mysore City and Taluk and 1st class cases of Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala Mandya and Mavalli and all appeals.
3. Munsiff.	Hunsur.	Civil cases of Hunsur, Yedatore and Heggaddadevankote.
4. Spl.Magistrate.	Hunsur.	Criminal cases of —do—
5. Munsiff.	Nanjangud	Civil cases of Nanjangud and ~~Yelandur.~~
6. Munsiff.	Chamarajnagar	Civil cases of Chamrajnagar and Gundlupet.
~~7. Spl.Magistrate~~	~~Nanjangud.~~	~~Criminal cases of Nanjangud, Yelandur, Chamarajnagar and Gundlupet.~~
7. Munsiff Magistrate, Mandya.	Mandya.	Civil cases of Mandya and Malvalli and criminal cases of Mandya, Malvalli.
8. Munsiff Magistrate	Serangapatam	Civil and Criminal cases of the Taluk.
9. Munsiff Magistrate.	T.Narasipur.	do.
10. Munsiff Magistrate.	Nagamangala.	Civil and criminal cases (2nd 3rd class) of Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala.

Sub Judge.	1		
Munsiffs.	5	as proposed	12
Spl.Magistrates including city magistrates	6	savings.	2
	12		

Hassan District.

1. Sub Judge.	Hassan.	Civil and criminal cases of Hassan Taluk and 1st Class cases of Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Holenarasipur and Arkalgud, [illegible]	
2. Munsiff Magistrate	Hole-Narasipur.	Civil and Second and third class cases of Hole Narasipur.	
3. Munsiff Magistrate	Arsikere.	Civil and 2nd and 3rd class criminal cases of Arsikere and Channarayapatna.	
4. Munsiff "	Saklespur.	Civil and Criminal cases of Alur Belur and Saklespur.	

Special Magistrate	3	as proposed	4
Munsiffs.	2	Savings.	1. Munsiff
	5		

Shimoga Dist.

1 Sub Judge	Shimoga	Civil cases of Town and Taluk.
2. Spl. Magistrate 1st Grade.	Shimoga.	Civil cases of Tirthahalli taluk and criminal cases of Tirthahalli and Shimoga taluks and 1st class cases of Honnali Shikarpur Channagiri and Kumsi.
3. Munsiff Magistrate	Honnali.	Civil and Second and 3rd class cases of Honnali, Shikarpur, Channagiri and Kumsi.
4. Munsiff Magistrate,	Sagar.	Civil and Criminal cases of Sagar, Nagar and Sorab.

Sub Judge	1.		
Spl. Magistrate	3	as proposed	4
Munsiffs.	2	Savings.	2 Munsiffs.
	6		

N.B. Nagar is at the distance of Tirthahally from Shimoga and as Tirthahally is a growing town, one Munsiff Magistrate may be posted there. Then Sagar will be one Munsiff.

Kadur District.

1. Sub Judge.	Chikmagalur.	Civil and Criminal jurisdiction over Chikmagalur, Mudagere and adjacent	
2. Munsiff Magistrate	Tarikere.	Civil and Criminal cases of Kadur and Tarikere Taluk except Lakkavalli Hobli.	
3. do.	Narasimharajapura	Civil and Criminal cases of Koppa Narasimharajapura, Sringere and Lakkavalli Hobli of Tarikere Taluk.	

	As at present		
Special Magistrates	2	as proposed	3
Munsiffs.	2	Savings.	1 Munsiff.
	4		

Chitaldrug Dist.

1 Sub Judge.	Chitaldrug.	Civil and criminal cases of Chitaldrug town and taluk.	
2 Munsiff Magistrate	Chitaldrug.	Civil and criminal cases of Molakalmuru Hosdurga and Jagalur.	
3. do.	Chellakere.	Civil and Criminal cases of Chellakere, Molakalmuru and Hiriyur.	
4. Munsiff Magistrate	Davangere.	Civil and Criminal cases of Davangere and Harihar.	

	As at present		
Special Magistrates.	3	as proposed	4
Munsiffs.	2	Savings.	1 Munsiff.
	5		

	Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Chitaldrug.	
Sub Judges.	1		1	1	1	1			5
Sub Judge Magistrate	1	1					1	1	4
Spl.Ist Grade Magistrate	1	1	1	1		1			5
Spl.IInd Grade Magistrates	1			1					2
Munsiff Magistrate.	2	3	3	6	3	2	2	3	24
Munsiffs.	2			1					3
	8	5	5	10	4	4	3	4	43.

Purely Sub Judges	5
Sub Judge Magistrates	4
Spl.I Grade Magistrates	5
Spl.II " "	2
Munsiff Magistrates	22
Munsiffs.	3
	43

Add 1 more purely magistrate Court for the Bangalore Civil.

Cost of present establishment of Sub Courts, Munsiffs Courts and Special Magistrate's Courts.

Clerical and menial.

3	Sub Courts, each	17 hands	3 x 417½ p.m.	or	1243½ p,m.
1	Munsiff's Court.	18 "	391½ "		391½ "
8	Munsiffs Courts at	15 "	8 x 316¾ "		2534 "
3	do.	16 "	3 x 346⅔ "		1040½ "
3	do.	14 "	3 x 291 "		873 "
5	do.	15 "	5 x 261¾ "		1108¾ "
3	do.	4 "	4 x 110 "		440 "
1	Additional Sub Court	4 "	110 "		110 "
Menials	(3 addition Munsiffs'Courts and 1 additional Sub Court.)		4 x 41		164 "
					7905 "

or Rs. 94860 per annum.

Special Magistrate's Courts (clerical)

1	Class Courts 11	11 x 1560 =	17160 per annum.	
II	" 18	18x 1080 =	19440 "	
	Add High Price allowance sanctioned in 15 courts.		6500 "	
	Menials. 29 courts.	29 x 492 =	14268 "	
		Total.	57168 "	

Total cost of establishment per annum for sub courts Munsiffs courts and special Magistrates courts.

Rs.	94860
Rs.	57168
Total Rs.	1,52,028

Clerical establishment for the proposed Sub Courts and Munsiff Magistrate's Courts.

Sub Courts.			Munsiff Magis. Courts.		
1. Sheristedar.	65-3-80	75	1 Head Munshi	45-2-55	50
2. Head Munshi.	45-2-55	50	2 Deputy Munshi	40	40
3. Deputy "		40	3 Court Nazir	35	35
4. Execution clerk		35	4 Execution clerk		30
5. Bench clerk.		35	5 Process Nazir)		
6. Decree clerk.)		60	6 Decree clerk)	3-30-	90
7. Process Nazir.)			7 Bench clerk)		
8. Sus clerk.		25	8 Sus clerk.	25	25
Duffedar 1 11		41	Menials		41
3 Peons at Rs.10=30.					---
41		---	1 Daffedar	11	311
		361.	3 Peons on Rs.30.		
					41.

Sub Courts.	9	9 x 361	3249	38988
Munsiff Magistrates.	33	33 x 311	10263	123156
Spl.Magistrates Courts.	3	3 x 186	558	6696
				168840.
Savings.				
Munsiffs.	9	300	2700	32400
Spl.1st Grade Magistrate.	1	550	550	6600
Munsiff.	1	300		3600
				42600
Deduction extra estt.required.				16812
			Net savings.	25788

including 2 Munsiffs - one at Tirukoilur & one in proposed

Approximately Rs.25000/-

Vide next page

168840
142028
16812

To.

Cost of establishment for the proposed Courts.

9 Courts 9 at Rs. 361/- each Court.	3249	38988
Spl.I grade courts - 5 made up of 2 City Magistrate's Courts, and Spl.Magistrates Courts, K.G.F. and 2 Spl.I grade Magistrate's Courts on the present scale.		12564
Special Second Grade Magistrate's Courts 3 at the present scale.		4710
(one additional court to be created in Shimoga or Mysore).		
Munsiffs, Magistrates Courts -- 27 at Rs.311 - 8397 =		100784
		157026.

Extra cost required for establishment under the proposed scheme Rs. 157026 - 152028 = . Rs. 4998.

Savings - Pay of 12 Third Grade Magistrates at the average cost. 12 x 212 2/9 = 2546 from or 30560 per annum.

Deduct extra cost for estt.	4998
Net savings.	25562

Approximately. Rs. 25000/-

N o t e.

Combination of Civil and Criminal functions in one officer i.e., the proposal to absorb Magistrates in the Judicial cadre excluding a few places for giving training to civil servants and Amildars by combining the work of Munsiffs and Magistrates.

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Para 1/13 of the report

2. From the administrative point of view it is desirable that the Magistrates who have been recruited from the bar should be assured of their flow of promotion. If an attempt is made to transfer some of the Magistrates to the civil line, Government will

be

be confronted with a difficulty to provide suitable places for them in the judicial line without causing heart-burning to the heavily worked Munsiffs. Such difficulty has arisen in the case of two Magistrates who are ordered to be posted as Munsiffs. The Chief Court expressed a desire that they should be placed below all the Munsiffs. The same difficulty will arise in the case of I Grade Magistrates being sent out as Sub-Judges.

3. There are 13 Law Graduate Magistrates directly recruited from the bar and their cases have to be considered sooner or later.

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5. Such a scheme will to a great extent relieve the Government much of the extra cost to be incurred if the recommendations of the Committee have to be given effect to. In fact the rough draft scheme now proposed will result in a saving of at least Rs.25000. If the principle is accepted, details may be worked up after consulting the local officers and also public opinion. This scheme will have obvious advantages to the litigants who may not have to travel long distances to get their civil and criminal cases decided. This can be given effect

to from the beginning of next official year, i.e., 1-7-1927.

6. In the rough scheme the proposals regarding the allocation of the courts to Bangalore and Mysore Districts may be so modified as to allow more sub-Judge's Courts and Small Cause Courts.

7. The disadvantage ~~is~~ counter-argument the apprehension that the Munsiff-Magistrates are likely to give preference to criminal cases over civil work and that there would be double control i.e., control by the District Magistrates and the Chief Court. When the officer is taken to the judicial line, the Chief Court will have full control and the District Magistrate will have only control over the criminal work of the Second and Third Grade Magistrates. The members of the Representative Assembly have pressed for the control of the magistracy by the Chief Court and not by the District Magistrates.

8. As regards vacation, the Munsiffs may be given privilege leave just like any other officer. The advantages of adopting the scheme by whihh for every two -- taluks there will be a Munsiff-Magistrate and a Sub-Judge in every District Headquarter in addition to the three District Judges will outweigh the disadvantages in that the scheme will be less costly and more facilities are created for the -- speedy disposal of cases.

opening
K.P. Pillay

Subject

Appointment of an additional judge to the Chief Court (para 332) . . . . . .

Establishment of permanent courts } may be ordered at once.
(vide XVII)

Establishment of 6 temporary courts. . . . . .

Shifting of N.R Pura munsiffs court to Taikkua and Abolition of the Special magistrate's court of Taikkua. } (para. 353) . .

Combination of court and criminal functions (para 410 to 413)

Recommendations of Sir K.P. Pillay not mentioned in the report:

1. Inspection of courts by the District Judges and Circuit Judges of the Chief Court not to be merely formal.
2. Copies of appellate judgments reversing the order of the original courts to be sent to the original court immediately
3. The Central Record system to be examined
4. Frequent transfers of officers should be avoided.
5. Long leave and temporary arrangements do not conduce to speedy disposal
6. Instructions to the judge, that they should have studied the cases before the ~~evidence~~ hearing in court.

Introduction

Omission of Sec RP.A Chapter.

Examination of parties at the outset by the judge (para 64).

Settlement of issues. (para 71)

Fixing the time limit for disposal (56 to 57)

Restricting the right of second appeal for orders under Section 47 C.P.C. (172 to 174)

Recruitment of officers ... (260 to 276)

No comprehensive examination Memoirs post - (Comment is a cause of delay harmony between the between officers

Utilisation of the services of process servers for extra judicial work. (Ch XVII para 297)

To be put a stop

Omission of process Nazir and the officers. (Ch XVII)

One peon of the court staff to be retained in attendance

Introduction of typewritten copies system. (358 to 359)

To be adopted

Apprenticeship for Advocates and Pleaders (391)

Two years' apprenticeship reserved upon

Opinion of Hon'ble K. R. S. Iyengar

Opinion of Rao Bahadur Hon'ble Mr. R. Ayyangar.

to be done

to be done by the judge himself into presence of the Clerks.

To be strictly enforced by prescribing a quarterly statement and occasional inspections.

Not to be taken away as suggested by the Committee.

Not for competitive Examination

Appointment of judicial Officers

For purpose of competitive Examination into certain places

For communal representation

Subject.

Opinion of the K.P.P. Society

I. Amendments requiring legislative action –

May be left to Committee of for Consideration

Amending section 19 of the Limitation Regulation (Paras 239 to 242)

Presumption as regards Registered Documents. (Paras 280 & 287)

II. Enlarging the scope of the Schedule to the Small Cause Courts Regulation

Immediate recommended and Small cause upto Rs 500/- Small cause and mofussil

Suits in ejectment – (para 256)

III. Abolition of Stamp Record system – (para 106)

The committee adopted.

Recording evidence in shorthand (para 108)

Detailing fragments – (para 116)

not appro

Interest on simple mortgage decrees.

Interest after a decree Suits unless it the Courts

Interest on money decrees (para 127)

Opinion of Hon'ble
K. A. S. Iyengar.

Opinion of Rao Bahadur
Hon'ble M. C. R. Iyengar.

Special
Legislative Council
[illegible]

not in favour of the
Committee's recommendation.

Do.

[illegible] to be taken as
the Committee
[illegible] direction
[illegible] be given to the
[illegible] at Bangalore

Not to be included in the
Schedule to the Small Cause
Courts Regn.

[illegible] objection maybe

The double record system may be
abolished if the first case record
is in Kannada. The magistrates also to
be required to record in Kannada

To be exercised in cases
where the parties on both
sides are represented by
Pleaders who know English

[illegible] must not be to be
[illegible] pendency of the
[illegible] be required under
[illegible] Regulations

(Interest to be allowed at
the ordinary market rate.)

opinion of Hon K.A.
S. Iyengar.

. Appointment of an additional judge to the Sessions Court not necessary.

Necessary. ~~Sessions Court~~ Munsiffs Court to be created at Lakkireddipalle instead of at Bhoopasagaram.

One Sub Court and 2 Munsiffs Courts may be sanctioned for one year.

The Munsiff of Narasimharajapuram may be invested with criminal powers and if necessary the Court at Tarikere may be abolished.

may be tried in places where the Magistrate has not sufficient work.

opinion of Rao Bahadur
Mr. M.C.R. Iyengar

not necessary.

One permanent Sub Court at Mysore and another at Bangalore may be established. No necessity for small cause courts. One temporary Sub Court at Bhadravati for one or two years to clear off existing arrears.

estion of combination of
l and criminal functions
one Agent

N O T E.

...

Combination of Civil and Criminal functions in one officer i.e., the proposal to absorb Magistrates in the Judicial cadre excluding a few places for giving training to civil servants and Military by combining the work of Munsiffs and Magistrates.

The Committee has come to the conclusion that there is not at present sufficient criminal work for many of the Special Magistrates. The Chief Court have in their report on the Administration of Criminal Justice for the year 1924-25 observed that there was a lack of adequate work for a full-time officer and have also observed that other suitable measures for readjustment of work will have to be seriously considered in the near future. The Committee have suggested that in courts where there is not sufficient criminal work presiding officers of such courts if recruited from the bar, may well be appointed to be Additional Munsiffs for the trial of such cases or classes of cases on the file of the Munsiffs' Courts concerned as may be transferred to them by the District Judge acting in consultation with the District Magistrate, provided that both the Munsiffs and Magistrates Courts are situated in the same station."

2. From the administrative point of view it is desirable that the Magistrates who have been recruited from the bar should be assured of their line of promotion. If an attempt is made to transfer some of the Magistrates to the civil line, they will be confronted

with a difficulty to provide suitable places for them in the judicial line without causing heart-burning to the heavily worked Munsiffs. Such difficulty has arisen in the case of two Magistrates who are ordered to be posted as Munsiffs. The Chief Court expressed a desire that they should be placed below all the Munsiffs. The same difficulty will arise in the case of first grade Magistrates being sent out as Sub Judges.

3. There are 13 law Graduates magistrates directly recruited from the bar and their cases have to be considered sooner or later.

4. For these reasons it is highly desirable that a scheme should be worked out by which civil and criminal work may be entrusted to one officer in places where it is possible and to have Munsiffs and Magistrates separate in places where there is heavy civil and criminal work.

5. Such a scheme will to a great extent relieve the Government much of the extra cost to be incurred if the recommendations of the Chief Court have to be given effect to. At least the rough draft scheme now proposed will result in a saving of at least Rs.20000 If the principle is accepted, details may be worked up after consulting the local officers and also public opinion. This scheme will have obvious advantages to the litigant who may not have to travel long distances to get their civil and criminal cases decided. This can be given effect

to from the beginning of next official year i.e., 1st July 1927.

6. In the rough scheme the proposals regarding the allocation of the courts to Bangalore and Mysore Districts may be so modified as to allow more sub judges Courts and Small Cause Courts.

7. The disadvantage consists in the apprehension that the Munsiff-Magistrates are likely to give preference to criminal cases over civil work and that there would be double control i.e., control by the District Magistrates and the Chief Court. When the officer is taken to the judicial line, the Chief Court will have full control and the District Magistrate will have only control over the criminal work of the Second and Third Grade Magistrates. The members of the Representative Assembly have pressed for the control of the magistracy by the Chief Court and not by the District Magistrates.

8. As regards vacation, the Munsiffs may be given privilege leave just like any other officers and the civil work can be stopped for 6 weeks. The advantages of adopting the scheme by which for every two taluks there will be a Munsiffs-Magistrate and a Sub Judge in every District Headquarter in addition to the three District Judges will outweigh the disadvantages in that the scheme will be less costly and more facilities are created for the speedy disposal of cases.

REVISION OF THE PROCESS ESTABLISHMENT.

.....

The sub-joined note explains the full position. The revised proposals of the Chief Court as per suggestions of the Government may perhaps be approved in toto. The Government have suggested the increase of process fees in the higher courts to the Madras level and that they would give an additional grant of Rs.10,000 a year for the purpose. It was accepted by the Chief Court that the increase of process fees would result in an increase of Rs.10,000 per year (Vide Flag V). The Chief Court have limited the expenditure to Rs.80,000 roughly. This proposal may be sanctioned. I am not in favour of the proposal of the Financial Secretary to double the fees in all the Courts, nor am I in favour of the Committee's recommendation not to raise the fees but incur an expenditure of Rs.50,000 per annum on process establishment.

REORGANISATION OF MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL COURTS.

.....

The Chief Court submitted an alternative proposal in December 1925 at a cost of Rs.34,000. The Committee have estimated the extra cost at ~~Rs.49,788~~ Rs.49,788; but the Financial Secretary has given it as his opinion that the revision can be taken up in instalments and that a sum of Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000 may be allotted for reorganisa-

tion

organisation for the present. I have carefully perused the proposal of the Chief Court and it is possible that the Chief Court might reduce the cost to Rs.20,000 and they may be asked to send up revised proposals.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS TO THE CIVIL COURTS IN THE STATE.

.....

Having regard to the increase of work, I am in full sympathy with the recommendations of the Committee. The Financial Secretary is also in favour. This item costs Rs.11,000. The additional staff may be entertained in the first instance for a period of 2 years on temporary basis and the question may be re-examined at the end of that period. Clerks may not, however, be given any grades. The cost may well be reduced to Rs.~~10,000~~ 7000 to 8000

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY COURTS.

.....1

(1) Permanent.-- The Committee proposed the establishment of two small cause courts at Bangalore and Mysore and one Munsiff's Court at Hunsur in addition to 2 Additional Munsiffs' Courts at Mysore and Bangalore.

As for temporary establishment they proposed (1) one additional Judge for the Chief Court for one year (2) One subordinate Judge's Court for Bangalore for two years (3) One subordinate Judge's Court for Shimoga for one year and (4) Four additional Munsiffs' Courts. In this connection Rao Bahadur Mr. M.C.Ranga Iyengar's opinion seems to me to be sound.

He says:--"It is necessary that the District and Sub Judges in Bangalore and Mysore should be given relief immediately by the addition of one permanent Sub Judge in Bangalore and another permanent Sub Judge in Mysore. I am not in favour of constituting small cause courts in Bangalore and Mysore. The new additional permanent Sub Judge may be given small cause work and also original appellate and criminal work if the small cause work by itself does not fully occupy their time.

In Bangalore to remove the existing congestion in different courts including the first appellate side of the Chief Court, it seems necessary to establish a temporary Sub Court in addition to the two permanent Sub Judge's Court for a period of one or two years; so that in Bangalore, if this arrangement is given effect to, the first or regular appeals pending in the Chief Court may be conveniently distributed among the District Judge and the three ~~subordinate~~ Sub Judges and disposed of expeditiously, thus substantially relieving the congestion in the Chief Court. In future, first or regular appeals from Munsiffs and Sub Judges Courts may be entertained by the District Judge and disposed of by him or the Sub Judges. If necessary the Criminal appeals from the First class Magistrate's courts in the Bangalore Division may also be made to lie to the Sessions Judge of Bangalore. If these suggestions are accepted and given effect to, the Chief Court will have no grounds for complaining of heavy work and

and the necessity for the appointment of a temporary additional Judge to the Chief Court will be obviated.

If to give relief to an existing court the appointment of a temporary court is considered necessary, I would submit that instead of appointing a temporary court with all its pharaphernalia involving heavy cost, a temporary Judge may be appointed to that particular court giving him the services of one or two clerks and peons. This will equalise the work and reduce the file materially without heavy extra cost. I am glad to observe that the Government have already amended ~~the~~ in the Legislative Department the Civil Court Regulation so as to admit of such arrangements."

If the scheme is to be given effect to there will be no necessity to consider any additional court. If the scheme is not to be considered, Mr. Ranga Iyengar's recommendation to establish two Sub courts may be approved and the cost would be ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ Rs.16,596 and the cost of additional temporary Sub Judge would be Rs.8,000. Three more additional Munsiff's Courts, if necessary may be added on at Rs.9,000 as proposed by the Financial Secretary. If this proposal is accepted, it works out as follows:--

	Rs.
Permanent.	
(1) 2 Sub Courts one at Bangalore and another at Mysore.	16,596
(2) Re-organisation of the Ministerial establishment of Civil Courts.	20,000
(3) Re-organisation of the Process establishment	20,000
	56596

T

Temporary.

(1) Additional clerks for Civil Courts for two years.	Rs.15,720
(2) One temporary Sub Judge's Court at Shimoga.	8,000
(3) 4 additional Munsiffs' Courts at Chikballapur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug and 1 Bangalore for a period of 1 year.	12,000
Total.	35,720

The total expenditure will thus be Rs. Rs 56596 and Rs 23720 temporary for two years and Rs. 12000/- for a period of one years. The net cost for the next budget would be Rs.34,000 roughly.

Secy to govt
Law dept

N o t e.

Combination of Civil and Criminal functions in one officer i.e., the proposal to absorbe Magistrates in the Judicial cadre excluding a few places for giving training to civil servants and Amildars by combining the work of Munsiff-Magistrates.

The Committee has come to the conclusion that there is not at present sufficient criminal work for many of the Special Magistrates. The Chief Court have in their report on the Administration of Criminal Justice for the year 1924-25 observed that there was a lack of adequate work for a full-time officer and have also observed that other suitable measures for readjustment of work will have to be seriously considered in the near future. The Committee have suggested that in courts where there is not sufficient criminal work presiding officers of such courts if recruited from the bar may well be appointed to be Additional Munsiffs for the trial of such cases or classes of cases on the file of the Munsiffs' Courts concerned as may be transferred to them by the District Judge acting in consultation with the District Magistrate, provided that both the Munsiffs and Magistrates Courts are situated in the same station.

2. From the administrative point of view it is desirable that the Magistrates who have been recruited from the bar should be assured of their flow of promotion if an attempt is made to transfer some of the Magistrates to the civil line, Government will

be

be confronted with a difficulty to provide suitable places for them in the judicial line without causing heart-burning to the heavily worked Munsiffs. Such difficulty has arisen in the case of two Magistrates who are ordered to be posted as Munsiffs. The Chief Court expressed a desire that, they should be placed below all the Munsiffs The same difficulty will arise in the case of I Grade Magistrates being sent out as Sub-Judges.

3. There are 13 Law Graduate Magistrates directly recruited from the bar and their cases have to be considered sooner or later.

4. For these reasons it is highly desirable that a scheme should be worked out by which civil and criminal work may be entrusted to one officer in places where it is possible and to have Munsiffs and Magistrates separate in places where there is heavy civil and criminal work.

5. Such a scheme will to a great extent relieve the Government much of theextra -- cost to be incurred if the recommendations of the Committee have to be given effect to. In fact the rough draft scheme now proposed will result in a saving of at least Rs.25000 If the principle is accepted details may be worked up after consulting the local officers and also public opinion. This scheme will have obvious advantages to the litigants who may not have to travel long distances to get their civil and criminal cases decided. This can be given effect

to from the beginning of next official year, i.e., 1-7-1927.

6. In the rough scheme the proposals regarding the allocation of the courts to Bangalore and Mysore Districts may be so modified as to allow more sub-Judges Courts and Small Cause Courts.

7. The disadvantage is the apprehension that the Munsiff-Magistrates are likely to give preference to criminal cases over civil work and that there would be double control i.e., control by the District Magistrates and the Chief Court. When the officer is taken to the judicial line, the Chief Court will have full control and the District Magistrate will have only control over the criminal work of the Second and Third Grade Magistrates. The members of the Representative Assembly have pressed for the control of the magistracy by the Chief Court and not by the District Magistrates.

8. As regards vacation, the Munsiffs may be given privilege leave just like any other officer. The advantages of adopting the scheme by which for every two -- taluks there will be a Munsiff-Magistrate and a Sub-Judge in every District Headquarter in addition to the three District Judges will outweigh the disadvantages in that the scheme will be less costly and more facilities are created for the -- speedy disposal of cases.

Statement showing the civil and criminal cases filed in the respective Talukas.

	1922-23			1923-24				1924-25		
Bangalore Dt	Bangalore city	I^st class	IInd class	IIIrd class	I^st class	II class	III class	Total	I^st class	II class	III class
		128	140 903	86 ~~887~~	130	280 673	103 659		158	333 701	82 744
	B'lore Taluk	2	156 as 975-96	7 26-0	6	177 536	22 796		16 8	178 851	68 901
	Anekal	7	26 84	7 66	10	16 71	ival 63		8	43 63	3 47
	Hoskote	5	38 100	7 93	8	52 91	2 70		7	31 69	5 78
	Chennapatna	22	34 176	18 61	31	54 163	11 42		21*	43 202	30 36
	Kanakapura	18	35 116	12 ~~45~~	12	38 84	14 60		17	33 104	10 49
	Magadi	12	19 158	8 123	4	26 106	17 89		5	26 116	6 91
	Closepet Sub Dist	8	38 105	18 65	11	34 85	4 72		7	28 65	22 89
	Doddaballapur	17	19 189	4 354	13	37 171	6 304		13	17 185	12 399
	Nelamangala	15	26 150	3 752	9	19 157	1 209		6	12 194	17 190
	Ramanagara	9	18 177	7 193	18	21 105	5 173		12	19 127	17 913
Kadur.	Tarikere	22	21 295	35 295	30	34 228	11 265		30	32 209	11 243
	Mudigere	12	25 85	19 43	14	17 61	21 45		7	12 73	7 43
	Kadur	24	45 262	20 250	14	43 223	16 410		6	66 220	16 11
	Tarikere	6	62 125	33 102	3	69 117	21 89		4	108 157	12 118
	Kopppa	13	21 96	4 30	3	18 92	4 39		10	11 118	3 37
	Koppa	2	8 44	1 87	-	3 41	2 44		3	6 62	- 66
	Sringeri	-	1 39	1 26	3	7 29	- 17		5	4 53	- 18

		1st	2nd	3rd	1	2	3	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
myjoned	myme écl	31	178	69	58	172	58	109	219	109	
	Myjome Jakell	17	24 696	73 760	23	48 651	48 733	43	42 698	59 818	
	Hennes	11	51 165	59 94	12	73 141	47 91	18	67 136	56 97	
	J-Dalton	20	58 153 145	49 131 63	14	43 173 175	32 170 [illegible]	10	32 142 146	29 137 61	
	Heppadeavaukese	13	16 71	19 51	8	25 76	29 52	2	14 59	14 51	
	Nauforgas	19	92 496	61 386	26	79 494	37 553	49	52 496	21 516	
	Lehanacafnages	22	84 376	38 174	19	57 356	21 208	33	47 [illegible]	14 251	
	Sandlugel	10	54 202	25 198	5	49 177	15 187	12	49 170	9 150	
	Allandsjahgis	8	9 98	4 58	9	14 78	6 52	10	5 80	1 66	
	Melnalli	22	51 233	25 223	36	64 244	20 212	24	63 272	10 273	
	Mandja	20	69 224	25 217	22	81 212	31 225	22	88 264	14 255	
	Nafannaugsta	9	20 178	13 160	8	33 186	4 186	10	25 198	6 212	
	Lunchnaafpet	12	101 571 228	49 49 109	17	67 39 235	28 38 214	18	52 63 263	5 46 270	
	J-Nandafus	16	71 269	26 201	36	48 235	16 138	35	55 295	7 122	
	Lemapafalus	15	106 223 59	57 192 53	19	74 231 34	29 197 19	25	77 256 41	26 238 77	
	Haman		317	500		268	468	12	54	35 349	534
	Hartlaub		305	241		321	262	14	45 304	43 259	
	Ehemnacafgafus		226	188		218	185	11	44 242	- 201	
	Hrialgad		244	169		216	176	11	41 262	- 218	
	Sahlagas		83	79		77	72	9	23	38 99	111
	Belus		115	119		93	108	12	12	7 129	124
	Hlus		72	62		89	78	1	11	12
	Hlatlmanfus		231	176		181	220	-	26 [illegible]	90 [illegible]	

		1st	2nd	3rd	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	Total	1st	2nd	Mid	Total
Christian	Christadoss	299	353			279	376			8	19	12	
											357	38	
	Christmakkal	113	132			143	158			12	19	21	
											137	114	
	Devasagayam	359	330			269	213			9	29	16	
											258	250	
	Harichandran	96	87			84	68				22	8	
											113	47	
	Hiriyan	191	194			194	157			6	17	20	
											148	161	
	Illakkuvan	106	138			119	88						
	Hosanna									5	11	5	
		125	127								105	112	
	Jayakani					103	92				6	4	
		125	97			96	96				114	106	
	Mohanakumar									1	7	11	
		76	59								85	65	
						52	47			1	4	3	
											62	45	
Shanmuga-	Shanmugam												
		37	111	14		49	163	21		52	195	9	
	Shanmugam		180	199			135	240			164	154	
		12	43	2		22	61	1		30	45	3	
	Hanumaiah		60	45			38	34			50	38	
		7	69	1		16	51	3		23	44	3	
	Shakespeare		91	70			47	53			61	55	
		3	82	3		12	55	-		16	88	-	
	Sundar		83	90			92	73			93	83	
		5	57	-		5	46	-		6	52	-	
	Sagar		123	53			77	59			124	54	
		1	79	-		3	70	1		11	83	-	
	Nagar		184	180			162	133			195	166	
		3	45			6	29			11	19		
	Dinakaran		17	39			56	33			39	38	
		9	18			14	24	1		18	36	-	
	Kumaresh Babu		125	62		2	100	37		4	102	65	
		7	16	1			42	-			30	-	
			13	23			209				11	12	

G. R. S. III—8]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Kadur Dt

1. Subordinate - civil jurisdiction over Kadur, Mudigere, Sakleshpur and all appeals from Kadur, Mudigere, Sakleshpur and Koppa
   & Criminal jurisdiction over Kadur, Mudigere, Sakleshpur and all appeals from Kadur, Mudigere, Sakleshpur and Koppa

2. Munsiff magistrate - Kadur and Mudigere except Sakleshpur and Lakkavalli Hobli. — I munsiff

3. Munsiff magistrate - Koppa. N.R. Pura, Sringeri and Lakkavalli Hobli — I munsiff

Hassan

1. ~~Judge~~ Subordinate - Hassan - Civil 883 - Criminal 101 and all first class cases of Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Belur and Arkalgud

2. Munsiff magistrate - Arsikere - Civil cases of Arsikere - 563 + Channarayapatna - 443 } II Class cases of Arsikere + Channarayapatna

3. ——— Holenarasipur - civil cases of Holenarasipur - 443 + Arkalgud - 480 } II Class cases of Holenarasipur + Arkalgud

4. ——— Sakleshpur - Civil & criminal cases of Belur + Sakleshpur

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be gumed, or slips pasted on this form.

The Subordinate Judge's jurisdiction upto Rs. 3000/- — Same as Munsiff

G. R. S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Sunkar-ST.

Addl Sr - Sunkar -

Kandagere

Addl - 485 - 735
91 - 159
5 79 - 894

annual
25 - 60 - 5-3
4 - 12 - 90
163

Last
consp
upto 23
me
last
Zeros
5 cra

Munsiff magistrate - Gubbi

Addl Sr - Channapa Jun + Sheik - civil cases

I grade civil cases of Nitakalli Taluk + criminal cases of Nitakalli + Channapa Taluk
+ II class of Honnali Nikarpur, Bhadravati + Kumsi

Munsiff magistrate - Honnali - Civil jurisdiction over + criminal jurisdiction

Munsiff

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

G. R. S. III—8]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record]

Subjudge. Khan: civil cases of Khan Sahib

" criminal cases of — Do —

" Civil cases of Sawai Jaipur Thakurs & Rajaphelis

" & Rajaphelis

Sessions. Khan Bahadur magistrate — under. Medical.

Sessions Subl. magistrate — Khan

Rajaphelis
Khetrikey
Jaipur
} m. magistrate — civil criminal cases of Jaipur

Sawaijpur
Thakurs
& Rajaphelis

Jaipur & Co- Sawaijpur.

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W D 1860—G P B—1,50 000—2-5-21